KER PLES AT GENEN No. 214 BROLOWAY - As

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Pers, Pers, Pers - Thompson & Rossina's

MEN'S AND BOYS' OVERCOATS AND CLOTHING We are non-chaing out our shock of Winter ideals at very lo-petics, to make most for our Spring shock governor & Extent No 18 Contribuilless.

SHES-Rick and elocant Silks from anotion, at very STARS—AND STAR STAR SOCIAL STARS STAR STORM STREAM, AND ASSESSED ASSESSED AND ASSESSED KID GLOVES AT FIFTY CENTS A PAIR. - Another

new in that excellent from excellent, and the host quality of the places that are not so historices a beautiful and of the places that price and challenges the bare beet health and punishment at the price, and challenge the whost offer to receive a better glave at any potes. They outly ask his natura graniteness to examine them, and if they do not find them the very best greens, they will not be asked to buy.

Chear Delaines.—Another new lot just received bon median at historical a Learning rich No at frondray and the nor the cheapen pools for ever add in the matter. For measure, they are affine the same the lates that a month only in the new set of the same the lates that a month only for the new set of the first that is come for and a same ob quality of French the lates for in that is come for any and a same object to the first that is come for the same come for the same property of a poor one. PERMAN'S TRIUMPH OVER THE CROAKERS

The get Farm is retireated by the Sub-Committee must by the short headens to examine it, to be worth at a new figure \$22,000 In free from an incumbrance. le five him all membraness and toll independable.
The Treating Home Taberraph is also processed above worth 41,500. The France, Watches, for, are decided by the Communities to be valued fishing by Mr. France, in his affectionment, Only is now gold. Takkes to self.
Office, Academy Hall, No. 603 Broadway, N. Y.

PERMIT M CLOAKS -Ladies, now is the time to buy Chains, and you will find a great variety, and were cheap thou at the Beeling, No. 27 Grandent, and friend and manager, S. D. HAWKINS, to beaud to places. His Chain took the premium at the late State Patrickel in New York, October, 1533.

10,000 Ladies wanted (but don't all come at once) at J. B. Miller & Co's Le each by one plate of losing rubber 5 has at One Bolles per pair. They are Goodynar's Patent, the very best kind mannischared. Lealer, it will be a dallar well spent; will prevent you from alliang cold. You know one outlood of prevention is worth two pounds of complexity. J. B. Miller & Co. No. 154 Canal-st. Housekeepers and all others in want of Bedding Bedsrauk &c. would do well to sell at M. Witten? old ding Bedsrauk &c. would do well to sell at M. Witten? of derableded warroums, Nr. 18 Chethamet, corner of Mulberry et., where may be found the largest assertment of articles in his time ever ofered to the public.

CARPETINGS AT COST .- PETERSON & HUMPHREY, lling of their entire stock at cost, to

No. 200 Econolomy, are seeling of their entire stock at cos of abely fall importanton.

Such Super. Carpeta; 6] to 8/ per yard.

Each Engine Branach, 8/ per yard.

Each Engine Branach, 8/ per yard.

Each Engine Branach, 8/ per yard.

Each Engine Brayesty, 10/ to 12/ per yard.

Each Veter, 11/ to 18/

Rich Veiver, 11, to 16.

theo, a large for of English Od Cloths, in remnants, at 6, per yard, angers and culters in want of carpeting would do well to call be-preceding elsewhere.

PETRINON HIGHWARD,
No. 579 Broadway, corner of White-st. BLEAK HOUSE BALLADS. - (No. 1.) - Beginning the World, if cents. World by Fits James O'Britis. Music by Thomas "And with a parting sob he began the world-

Not this wo'ld—on not this—
The world that sets this right."

[Bleak House.

This is truly a beautiful song, both words and molecty, and if Mr.

Baker is as heapy with the remaining portion of these dailains, they Baker is as heppy with the remaining portion of these fishinks, will form one of the most beautiful collections ever published America. Published by Honacz Waters, No. 333 Broadwa CLOTHING.—Clothing of every description, suitable to the season, made of the best materials and in the most fushionable manner, may always be found at No. 31 Johnst, corner of Nassu. W. W. Passents & O.

PROCLAMATION .- Be it known to all that J. C. Weepponn & Co., No. 500 Broadway, are now offering their splen-dis stock of Lane and Muslin Currains, Gilt Corniers Pins, Loore, Cords, Tassels, Broadweller, Dammers, and splendell dual Shales, at M per cent lower than any other house in the city. Go there.

PARTICULAR NOTICE TO THE LADIES .- A splendid assertment of Furs. consisting of Stone Marten, Mink, Fittan, Mountain Marten, &c. Fatty Hatt and Cape for children; Fancy Willed Beaver and Frit Jeany Linds, Ludies' and Missey Black, Dr. b, Can Colored Server Bonnets, &c., &c., at J. H. Monasque's, 228 Bowery SECOND-HAND PIANOS.—A great variety, from the best makers at bargains, from \$40 to \$150, nearly equal to new at Horace Waters's great Piano and Music Establishment. No. 530 frontway.

One Thousand Dollars Reward will be paid by the subscriber, upon competent evidence being produced that the Deprise Salamander Sarra (Gaylers Patent) have ever failed in preserving their contents from the or burgians Sales of all sizes for sale at the Depot. No. 192 Pearlet, one door below Maidon-lane, by ROSERY M. PATRICK, Manufacturer.

WINDOW SHADES, LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS WINDOW SHADES, LANE AND ASSESSED AND RE-FAIR DE LAINES GILT CORNICES, &c. WINDOW Shades, and Im-porters of Love and Muslin Curtains, &c. are prepared to ofter pur-chasers of the above goods inducements and bargains not to be found in any other catabilishment. Our stock is the largest in New York. Nos. 200; Broadway, and 64 Readerst. New York.

PIANO-FORTES .- Buyers of Plano-Fortes are invited

to examine the elegant assortment of GROWESTERN & TRUSLOW, At their warerouse, No. 500 Broadway, Adjoining the St. Nicholas Hotel.

WHY DON'T YOU TRY SPALDING'S PREMIUM ROSEMARY 5—The best article in the world for adorning and restor-ing your bair. Sold by Rushnen, Clark & Co., No. 110 Broadway; Astor and Irving House Drug Stores; Ring. No. 192 Broadway; J. ROSSILL STAINING, manufacturer and proprietor, No. 23 Fremont-row, Boston, Mass.

OFFICE FOR FOREIGN PATENTS. J. P. Prasson, No. 5 Wallet., New-York.

DR. MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR OR CORDIAL. DR. MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR OR CORDIAL.

Among all berbs applied in medical practice, that which forms Lamain ingredient in this preparation atonds supreme. It is nature's
Catholicon. Itsul the travels of Dr. Morse, which has added so much
to eclence his a various branches, resulted in the discovery of this
herb slone, he would still have been the great benefactor of the ageMineral remedies are utterly supremeded by this purely vegetable
specific. Are you weak, dyspeptic, narvous, subject to sudden dustice,
convulsed with neuralight or the doubtenexts, irregular in any physical
function enervated in any organ, subject to spasmodic pains of any
kind? Here is your temedy. Is your mind, your memory clouded,
does you-head full you in business, are you depressed in spirits, debilibated, worn out, and utterly "out of heart?" Here is your renvator. Here is a simulant more effective than alcohol, permanent
in its effects, and henceles to the system as filtered water. Think of
these bitings, you who are slek and suffering, and test our works by
experiment. The Cardial is put up highly concentrated, in platbottles. Price \$5 per bottle, two for \$5 ; as for \$12. C. H. RISO,
Proprietor, No. 192 Broudway, Sold by Druggists throughout the
United States, Canada or d the West Indice.

Sexumos MacHillysis—An entirely new invention, and

SEWING MACHINES-An entirely new invention, and made of extra size, for the purpose of qualting linings, and other similar uses. These machines see with a single thread, and have an entirely original feed motion, whereby the necessity of an intertining is avoided, and the stitching done without drawing the goods. Call and see the machine in operation.

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SEWING MACHINES-CARD TO THE PUBLIC .- I per-

enhinted, both in New-York and Mallimore more than by years before Howele patient was granted.

By hew no other person than sayself could, or can, have a railed patient spon the eye-pointed used the and chuttle, or any combination of them. The proof of these fame is abundant and conclusive. I have taken measures, as soon as advance circumstances would permit, to efficie my rights by applying for a patient for my original invention. I am by law entitled to it, and in the course no don't will great the. In that case, Howel license will be no protection against my just claims; and thail then sak, and insist upon, a just compensation from all who neem in uncertaint. All who feel an interest in this sobject can, by calling on me, receive the most satisfactory evidence that I was the first and original inventor of the Sewing Machine.

Walture Huver No. 115 Charles-st, N. T.

SEWING MACHINES.—All persons making selling or sating Sewing Machines baving a needle or needles with an eye near the point are hereby cautioned acabet infringing my Orlean Pasions, granted Sept. 10, 1986, as all infringers will be held responsible socioning to law. The following persons are theeneed to manufacture and edit Sewing Machines, under my said Patent viz: Means, Wheeler, Wilson & Co., Grover, Baker & Co., the American Magnetic Sewing Machine Co., and A Bartholf, of New York, Nichols & Blus and J. A. Lerow, of Boscon, Means Wooldredge, Koeme & Moore, Lynn, Mass. and A. B. Howe, of N. Y. Et.ias Howe, Ja. Patenties of the Original Sowing Machine, No. 305 Broader, New York, and No. 30 Broader, New York, Science of the Original Sowing Machine, Soyl Schools Services Vork, and No. 30 Broader, New York, No. 30 Broader, New York, and No. 30 Broader, New York, and No. 30 Broader, New York, No. 30 Broader, No

CRISTADORO'S Liquid Hair Dye will not take hours

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publish-n Chron Hall Ne 131 Nasanet, New York. HAR DYE AND WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S Manufactory for these articles is removed to No. ISI Broadway, opposite the Park, where he has the best accommodations in the world for the application of the famious Hair Dye, and the sale of his newly-invented Wigs and Tempers. Nine private rooms all on one floor.

FAIRBANK'S PLATFORM SCALES.—Long known, severely tested alt -, sright -theacknowledgedstandard.
Fainnanus & Co., No. 89 Water et.

DON'T GO TO CHURCH.—If your throat is core or lungs britated, don't go to clurch or to the play without a few of BRIAN'S PURENCE WAFTER in your pocket. They stop a cough it can instea and core a sere throat in a hour. So decide per house for said by G. V. GLOKANER & Co. No. II Burday at General archite for Now-York and vicinity.

as the Environment of the start in the Start Haustan Sabla, at \$1.000 to the with twentile and of thousa. Sabla of the Start Sabla of the Sabla Sabla Sabla Sabla Martin Start Martin Start Sabla Sabl

ing and provided fibble. Becasi Frenken, Mitch, Martin. Scena More than the high and the high and the high properties of comprises righty one had been as the high properties of comprises rights on the high provided and construct the high properties of the high properties of the high properties of the high properties of the high properties and mineral with all the second of the high properties of the properties of the mass remarks of the high properties of the prope weighty of admiration.

The attreation of the bodies of New York is invited to the remeable imported stock of New at the Bassar, comprising every earlist, then the confine to the changes; also to the univiside assortance of Winter Bester. Embanders: Pancy Articles for presents, children's Hots, belief Jonnes, Sheen tindices Act Hots, belief Jonnes, Sheen tindices Act (RENN'S Barnet, St. Nicholas Hots). No. 313 Broadway.

THES FOR THE LABIES.—The demand this season for choice and elegal Form has induced BANTA, common of canal and Wessensia, to make the most ample arrangement to appear his executed. His present clock embraces every variety. If you would cheain fine Form at most rare prices, oat on BANTA.

LAIMES' BEAVER BONNETS-Ladies will find at

Direct from Paris to the Maison de Confiance, NEW-MANN. No. 163 Brendway, between 5th and 5th sta, the movest styles of Head Dreses, Bress Cups. Wreaths, and a variety of rich fancy Robbers, Leres, &c. &c. PERHAM'S 100,000 GIFTS O. K.

PERHAM'S 100,000 GIFTS O. K.
Se say the committee appointed by the shareholders on the 16th inst., who, after a scarcining examination, pronounce the Title indeputable.

There remain annotates than devante fairly estimated.

There remain annotations than 1,000 Gift Tickets.

Which can be obtained at Onle \$1 each, At Academy Hall, No 66: Broadway; Herace Warran's Munic Store, No. 233 Broadway; LONDOWS, HOWARD'S, and Merchante Rotels.

UNDER-GARMENTS AND HOSIERY, WHOLESALE AND

DR. I. N. HOBENSACK: I do hereby certify that I was afflicted with Disrepsia. Worms and Liver Complaint for ten years and that I tried the most endircht physicians without any best felt, and then took year Worm Syrup, and upon taking the tenth bettle passed a tape worm 204 inches in length and in one month

bottle passed a tape-worm as those in tengon and the was completely restored to haith Yours.

Yearns, Yramans Paul, Personally appeared before me, the abovetter, one of the Aldermen in and for said County, the above named Yramans Paul, who, after being duly affinded according to law, doth depose and say that the above statement is just and true every particular.

Affirmed and subscribed before me this 15th day of August, 1849.

Samuet, Excand. Alderman.

SAMUEL F. SGAID, A German.

I. N. Hosenssack, proprietor of Hobensick's Worm Syrop sod-over Pais, Philodelphia: C. V. CLICKENER & Co., No. 81 Barclay-N. Y. Agents for the Esstern States.

Christmas is coming, and those in search of new and beemiful articles for presents, are respectfully invited to call at the extensive Barrar of H. S. Rogers, No. 449 Broadway, where they will find every variety of Fancy Goods, Games and Toya, imported expressly the bolical presents SINCE THE PEOPLE OF THIS NATION

Gained their liberation
From the tyramization
Of the Old English Laws.
Nothing in their regulation
Has caused such a sensation.
Not even the Annexation,
Or the Anti-Slavery cones,—
As we hear from every station,
Through this haid-headed awtion,
Of the world-roowed Katharios,
For Preserving the Hair
Millions touch as Of the world-renowned KAT For Preserving the Hair Millions join in attestation Of its powerful penetration Into the harren crantum, And the gray bread of care.— While the rising generation, And the nice discrimination Of our lady population,
Sound its praise from sea to sea;
Gray hair is a vexation—
Dandruff is a botheration—
Bright locks are a faccination—
Ho! Lyon's KATHARION for me

New-Dork Daily Cribuna THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1853.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No solice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be subtenticated by the name and sideress of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

We cannot endertake to return rejected Communications.

By telegraph, this morning, we have late and distressing news from the Plains. Capt. Gunnison and Mr. Kern, Topographical Engineer, of the Exploring Expedition: Wm. Porter, a guide; three privates of Company A, mounted riflemen, and two others, while at breakfast at Salt Lake, were surprised by a party of Indians and massacred. Capt. Gunnison had 26 arrows in his body when found, and one arm off.

RUSSIA IN THE PACIFIC.

With unabated energy and pertinacious effort, the government of the Czar is constantly seeking to pene- ceed in health and measurable comfort from one end to trate and gain a footing in all accessible parts of the the other of his voyage. He will be transferred from globe. Early last spring, among all the journals of steamer to car, and from car to steamer, with ease and America and Europe, The Tribune was the first to rapidity, and two hours will suffice to waft him from call public attention to the schemes of Russia at the ocean to ocean. His rapid transit will esable him to Sandwich Islands,-where she has appointed a special defy the malarious airs of that death-dealing region, diplomatic agent, -as well as to her designs on the river and to escape the clutches of the invisible enemy of Amor, the Manchou country, and on Japan and Jesso, those pestilential coasts which has bleached the bones and dodging from hedge to hedge like a stoned squirrel, which are situated nearly opposite to the mouth of that of thousands who have traveled that way, and sowed on a measure of legislation which he should approach great river. Since that time, other papers have often the seeds of fatal disease in the breasts of as many more. noticed the presence of a Russian squadron in the Chi- But the safety and facility of travel is not to be the wake of Commodore Perry,-and as we early fore. It must open the door to an immense transportation of warned the public would be the case, -to observe the articles of commerce, and greatly reduce the present movements and doings of the American Expedition, and extravagant cost of carriage across the Isthmus. Now. to support them or intrigue against them, according to circumstances.

The reasons which originated the sending to the Pacific of Russian vessels of war may be briefly stated. As long ago as 1798 there was created in Petersburg a Russian-American Company to trade with the Kurile and Alcutian Islands and the north-west coast of this continent. Of late this Company, of which the Czar himself is President, has been endowed with new privileges, enabling it to extend its operations to California and China, or, in a word, as far as possible in the Pacific. Its principal factory in the northern part of the ocean is at Sitka, an island near the 50th degree of latitude. This factory is situated upon a beautiful bay, and the island supplies timber enough for the construction of small coasting and trading vessels. About two years ago, the Company equipped several is 250 feet above the high tide of the Pacific. vessels at Sitka and sent them out with goods for those seaports of China which are open to European trade. The Chinese authorities flatly refused them the permission to enter their ports, to land, or to trade, under treaties, already enjoyed a direct trade with the Celestial Empire through Malmatshin and Kiatchta on the northern frontier, and it would be a direct violation of the principles of Chinese law to allow any nation on earth two or more openings for trade in different regions of the Empire. All the Russian representations and arguments to the contrary being of no avail, it was finally decided at St. Petersburg to intimidate the Government of Pekin, as England and France had dene. Consequently, Rear-Admiral Putlatine was sent with his squadron to the Pacific. He arrived at Hong-Kong in June last, and addressed a memorial to the chief Mandarins of the Districts of Kuangtong and Kuangsi, to the effect that under the treaty of Nanking between England and China opening to all Western nations the five ports of the Empire, Russia was authorized to claim the rights enjoyed by the English, the French and the Americans. Russia, pean one; and the general clauses of the treaty refer country, or brought from distant parts of New Grenada. to the dominion of the Cyar as well as to America,

brought this calamitous information to St. Patersburg. A second large ressel was next ship wreeked on the coust of England. A third recatorcement succeeded in getting as far as Norway, and there had to stop; it consisted of a frigate of sixty gups, which ran aground, while a transport vessel accompanying her was totally lest. Happily the mainment fell on a rock, and the erew saved themselves by this accidental bridge.

Though these disasters were partly the work of the elements, they none the less afford an indication of the real state of the Russian naval establishment, and give a new and striking evidence of the incapacity of the and swerving purposes on the part of that very shallow Enssian Government to create a good navy. The system of peculation that prevails in all branches of the Administration has its special field in the navy-yards. Thus the ships are generally constructed of decayed materials, and are badly equipped, though externally varnighed in order to make a show when seen by the master. The officers are appointed by favor rather than for capacity, and the crews are no sailors at all. A general outcry is now raised at St. Petersburg against Prince Menchikoff who, for more than twenty years, was the Minister of Marine, without being in any way acquainted with ship-building or naval maneuvers, and who after spending immense sums of money, has brought the navy to this deplorable state. This is the same Prince Menchikoff who has had so much to do in ereating the present difficulties of the so-called Eastern Question. Most likely the ships of the ponderous fleets in the Baltic and in the Black Sea are in the same state, and possibly in a worse one than the ships destined to Japan and the Pacific. It is certain that these ficets could not stand a moment against the combined naval forces of England and France, if they should seriously attack them.

The more pressing matters which just now occupy the Cabinet of St. Petersburg do not prevent it, however, from steadily following its projects in the Pacific and at the Sandwich Islands. The next European steamer will very likely bring here the Russian Diplomatic Agent en route for the Court of King Kamehamala, whose appointment was announced some months ago by THE TRIBUNE. Should Russian perfidy create any difficulties at the Sandwich Islands or at Japan-the combined fleet of Putlatine with his softwater mariners will prove scarcely a mouthful for Connedere Perry.

PANAMA RAILROAD.

Whether we are ever to have a Canal across the Isthmus of Darien may be an undecided problem, but that we are very soon to have a Railroad from ocean to ocean admits of no doubt. We have before us a communication of the Directors of the Panama Railread Company, accompanied by a report from the Chief Engineer of the work, from which we derive a number of interesting facts, and from which we learn that the hope is entertained of completing the entire road by the month of August next. The completion of this work is an event to be looked forward to with great interest by all maritime nations, and will mark an impertant era in the intercourse of the world. When the terrors of the hybrid passage of the Isthmus are wholly removed we may expect a large increase of intercommunication between the Atlantic and Pacific. No man or weman crosses the Isthmus now a days, or has from the beginning, except under the spur of a motive that would prompt him or her to penetrate an East Indian jurgle as well. To hazard the passage is to incur the risk of endless depths of mud and mire, to breathe muggy and poisonous exhalations, to struggle with all the nameless obstructions of an uninhabited country and an unhealthy climate, amid shot and soaking rains that drench the unhappy traveller and turn him out, at the end of his Isthmus pilgrimage, an easy victim to disease and death. Indeed it would seem that to be landed on the Isthmus for the purpose of crossing, either at Panama or Nicaragua, is, substantially. equivalent to being shipureched on one coast with a prespect of relief on the other after untold perils in getting across the country.

All this is to be radically changed the day the Panama Railroad is completed. Then the traveler can pronothing but the mails and articles of small bulk and light weight can be transported. But whole shiploads of commodities may be thrown across in a day, when this Railroad is once under way. We therefore hail the prospect of an early completion of the work with

unfeigned satisfaction. We learn from the report of the Engineer that the entire length of this road from Aspinwall, the Atlantic terminus, to Panama, on the Pacific, is 49 miles. Of this distance, 23 miles are now in operation, and in January next the cars will run 31 miles-leaving a section of 18 miles to be constructed. This section is on the back-bere of the Continent, or the summit ridge, of which the maximum grade on the Atlantic slope is 61 feet to the mile, and on the Pacific slope 70 feet to the mile. The highest elevation of the road

It is estimated that 5,000 men can complete the road in six months. The force new at work consists of 1,600 men, in round numbers. Of these about 400 are white men, and the remainder natives, Coolies, an l native workmen from Carthagena and the adjacent country in January, and the Board of Directors have ordered the shipment of 1,700 Coolies from China, and 1,000 hands from Ireland.

But the cost and risks and uncertainty in procuring the laborers needed for the work are very great. The country itself invites no emigration, and the laborer has therefore to be procured abroad, and the expense of his transportation has to be borne by his employer. It is very unhealthy, and the ordinary white man suffers much from sickness. The Irish are, for this reason, not a reliable force. The Coolles are at first feeble and inefficient, but after a while make useful workmen. The main reliance is upon the native population of New-Grenada, who are accustomed to the pick, shovel and wheelbarrow, and are an elastic and hardy race. It is another, though leaver hindrance to the prosecution of the work, that all the materials needed for the conit was urged in this decument, is not only an atruction of the road have to be imported. Even the Eastern, Asiatic power, but likewise a Western, Euro timber for the cross-ties is carried there from this

While we are constrained to condemn the thought Holland, Belgium, France, or any other Europeau less and perhaps culpable cupidity of the managers of State. Not so, answered the Mandarins. Withall the this work in earrying unacclimated laborers thither, above nations, they contended "there previously existed resulting as it has done in isometable loss of life, no special treaties. The case is different with Russia | yet under all the circumstances of the case the con-China stands to the elipsiations of January 14, 1735, elemetion of the Panama Hoad is a work reflecting "and thus only the northern frontier can be opened to great are dit upon the anterprise and energy of its "the merchants of the Czar." Puttatine rapited that he builders. They deserve to he recompensed by good would sequeint the Czer with their autriantly treat dividends, which we trust they will receive. Which ment of his subjects, and act in accordance with the ever may prove hereafter to be the favorite mule to orders he should then receive. Those orders have California and China across tids continent, but small been lessed, and are apparently of a monacing unture. South can asket that the great thoroughfree to Australia since considerable reinforcements have been forwarded must always be by the way of Panama, which the from the Politic to the expedition Housest, all very active a direct line between Capa Olyar and

THE CRYSTAL PALACE FORS. Se. AT GENIN'S | Inch. has pursued them all. The first vessel sent | Sidney in New South Wales. It is thus the shortest | against allowing any violation of this principle in the reached the East Indies, but less disabled somewhere | route from Europe, and with but a very narrow neck | case of the representatives of this country. Solfin the Archipelago, beyond possibility of reaching her of land intervening. But in addition, Panama must respect should require us to insist on their reception destination. A courter who came by the Suez route sheep persons great attractions for the Pacific com- by foreign potentates in the dress they wear when vismeren from the fact that it is the terminus of the shortest possible land passage between the two great | besent as an Envoy to Europe or elsewhere, it would occens. And what is true of Panama on one side is bevery proper for him to wear his uniform on official equally true of Aspir wall on the other.

ATCHISON AND SLAVERY.

A late stump speech of Schator Atchison in Missouri, which we find reported in The Glasgow Times, affords fresh evidence of the activity of the slavery men in opposition to the organization of Nebraska, while it offers a remarkable example of vacillating judgment gentleman. Mr. Atchison made a speech on the last day of the last Session of Congress, on the subject of the organization of a Territorial Government for Nebrasks. We laid a portion of that speech before our readers the other day, containing an admission that its author went to Washington a year ago opposed to Nebrasks, for the reason that slaves were excluded from the territory by the Missouri Compromise. It also contained an avowal that he had changed his ground during the session, and had determined to vote for the organization of the territory, seeing that he could not discover any way to get around the provisions of the Compromise, and he had no kope of their repeal. On that ocensien Mr. Atchison had to try twice before he could make up his mind fully to avow his real reasons why he was against Nebraska at first, and why he had concluded to vote for the organization of the territory at last. But he finally got the reason out, and this admisstanding his last speech in Congress was made in its The subject of slavery in all its aspects is a constant

source of misery to its friends. It is a ghost that forever haunts their sleeping and their waking dreams. It is a phantom that constantly preoccupies their thoughts and their imagination. It is the skeleton in the house; only that they will never be quiet upon it. but incessantly dwell upon its horrors. The slaveholder, is the atmosphere in which he breathes. It is his companion by night and by day. It is the fountain of all his own thoughts, and it it the weight and measure by which he estimates the thoughts of every other man. Nothing comes to him on its own merits, and unencumbered, either from the realms of mind or matter. Every truth of religion, every dictate of charity, every sentiment of philanthropy, every glowing hope and every generous feeling, every fact of science and every deduction of logic, before being accepted or countenanced by him, has to be examined in its influence upon slavery. And, accordingly as its bearing is for or against, so is decided the question of its reception into the mind. And especially so is decided the question whether it shall be allowed to direct or influence the conduct of the individual. The support and defense of Chattel and creates a slavery of the soul, which, to every truly independent mind, is a thousand times more galling than the worst fetters of the worst physical bondage. We daily feel a melancholy sorrow at the straits into which we see the supporters, apologists, and defenders of slavery driven. The natural instincts of justice and right often prompt them to do some good act. They no sconer begin than they are arcested in it by the fell genius that dogs their footsteps and whose sugges- out of this epidemie in any city in the country should tion is their law. The beauty of truth often seduces them into a ready assent, which is scarce half pro- tells us that we must purify our streets and remove nounced ere the expression is checked, qualified, or withheld entirely. For such mental bondage, such If we would not have the cholera here next summer slavery to slavery, such perversion of the powers which alone clevate man in the scale of being, such stultification of the intellect, and such self-inflicted dungeon incarceration of the soul, who can help feeling pity and

commiseration? Thus we even pity Mr. Atchison, though we confess that we do not think that either his moral or mental organization is of such a texture that it will suffer much from the consciousness of his dodging tergiversations. But it is pitic le to see any man who has been elevated to the position of United States Senator, thus running from one side to another of a question, beating about like a man, consider like a man, and decide like a man. That he does not do it in this case, but falters, and hesaway what little capital of respectable mediocrity he had to begin with, is because he is one of the poor sticks under that degrading subjection to Slavery, of which we have spoken. He is consistent in nothing but in his fealty to the peculiar institution. To this degenerate and inglerious condition how many of the public men of our day are meanly aiming, believing it to be the only goal of political success and distinction.

A REFORM NEEDED. For some years past the officers of the Senate and Assently in this State have been in character and capacity far below mediocrity. Gamblers, libertines and drunkards have, by some means or other, insinuated themselves into some of the various offices. The cases of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate in 1851, and the Assistant Librarian of 1853, are in point. Both of these officers were convicted of gross misconduct, while many who have not been convicted escaped only by too lax state of morals and discipline on the part of the members of the Legislature. It is proper to add, however, that there have been some honorable exceptions to the the preceding statements, but they have been few. Let us have a reform in this matter, and the character of our legislation will be materially improved. If we must have a small army of men, holding sinecure offices, about the halls of the Capitol at Albany, let them be persons of respectability and fair

It seems that Mr. BELMONT found at the Hague the

same difficulty in getting access to Court that Mr. VROOM experienced at Berlin, but unlike that gentleman, he did not succumb to the requisitions of the royal toggery-monger. When his Dutch Majesty objected to receiving the American Charge d'Affaires in citizens clothes, the Chargé replied that he must be so received or not at all, and received he was accordingly. We commend the spirit of Mr. Belmont all the more because thus far we have not found much else to commend about his official career. He did no more than his duty in standing firm on the clothes question. The demand of the Dutch Court, that he should put on a livery of some sort in order to be received, was in fact an insult to the American people. This is a point to which we invite the careful attention of the public and of Congress. It is a universal rule that a Minister, or Charge d'Affaires, or a private subject, or citizen of any Government, may appear at any Court in that costume in which he oppears at the Court of his own sovereign, or in the presence of the head of his own nation. Thus, a Minister from China would be received in Chinese costume, and one from Turkey in the graceful dress of a Tuck. This is the case the warld over and at the most proctilions Courts. When Jung Bahadar pame from Repaul to visit Queen Victoria, he was not required to put on a wig and small chether, but putd his suspects to her Majorty in the splended attice to was wont to wear before his own meneral at being from we protect

iting the President. Should a military or naval officer occasions just as he would do at home. But why should a civilian who has no uniform, and would blush to be seen in one at the President's levee, rig himself out in gold-lace and embroidery at Berlin or St. Petersburg ! Why should an American stoop to do what even a barbarian is not required to do, change the official costume of his country for a Chinese petticoat at Pekin, or a fancy embroidered swallow-tailed velvet, such as the Illustrious Soule now sports so fascinatingly at Madrid! It is an absurdity and a degradation, and we trust Congress will take the matter in hand, and supply the place of Mr. Marcy's half-way and unsatisfactory circulir by a positive law on the subject.

The mate of the American schooner Flirt is in prison at Batavia, Java, on charges that the courts of the country have pronounced unfounded, and yet our Government refuses to interfere for his release. The ground of this refusal is that he is not an American citizen but a British subject, which we believe is the fact. The British Government, however, also refuse to intefere on the ground that he is a sailor on board sn American vessel, was arrested in that capacity, and is entitled accordingly to American and not to English protection. Thus between the two the poor fellow languishes in his dungeon and may die before he is set free. This is wrong. As an American sion disclosed the secret of the hostility manifested in sailor, subject to American laws, and liable to be rethe Senate on that question. By the speech before us claimed anywhere by an American Consul in case he it appears that Mr. Atchison has turned another som- had deserted his ship, he is surely entitled to the safeerset and gone back to his original position. He now guard of the American flag. It is not as a citizen, but distinctly opposes the territorial organization of No- as a seaman that our Government should espouse his braska and avows that he shall go against it, notwith- cause. If Mr. Marcy could find time to look after Martin Koszta, why can't he vouchsafe a little attention to this sailor who is unjustly imprisoned in the

It is utterly vain for us to attempt to please the proslavery journals. They will be miserable let us do what we will. But we do think that one of their last complaints we might have been spared. It is a part of our daily duty to extract the news from the columns of or the supporter of slavery in this our day, is emphati- our cotemporaries, in different parts of the country, eally, over and above every other man, the creature of and in the discharge of this duty we copy alike from but one idea. Slavery is his meat and his drink. It Southern and Northern sources. We should be behind the times and fall short of our aim to make a journal centaining the current news of the time, and reflecting the pictures of daily life around us, were we to omit this duty. And yet for sooth, because we do it, and because we necessarily touch the subject of slavery by so doing, we are termed agitators. The other day we grouped a number of elegant extracts under the head of "Facts of Slavery" We made these extracts because they were the most interesting matter that the southern papers which reached us that day contained. Are we to blame that those papers could furnish us nothing better? And is it fair to denounce us as incendiary agitators for copying the very news which they furnish us! Gentlemen, you will not be satisfied if we copy from abolition journals-you are not satisfied because we copy from those which sustain and magnify Slavery necessitates the most abject mental servitude, the patriarchal institution. Will you tell us from what

The cholera has made its appearance at New-Orleans. That unfortunate city having hardly got rid of the yellow fever, is now visited by this new scourge. We trust it may not long afflict her, though there is no reason to suppose that its ravages can be so fatal as the Governor of New-Hampshire to supply the vacancy in these of the pestilence it succeeds. But the breaking be a warning to all, and especially to New-York. It from them the filth that festers and generates disease. let us be wise in time and not only give the City a thorough cleansing now, but keep it decent hereafter.

LOUISIANA.-The results of the State election are not all ascertained, but enough is known to make it certain that the whole Democratic State ticket is elected by considerable majorities, viz : Samuel F. Marks, as Auditor; Charles E. Greneaux, State Treasurer: and J. N. Carrigan, Superinterdent of Public Education. The Democrats have elected to Congress, Wm. Dunbar in the First District and John P. Perkins, Jr., in the Third: Roland Jones in the Fourth, and the Whigs, Theodore G. Hunt, in the Second District.

In the Legislature there is a considerable Democratic majority in both branches. The Senate is elected for four years. There were sixteen regular vacancies and two by resignation to be supplied at the late election. Of those holding over, nine were Democrats and seven Whigs-two of whom, Messas Burthe, of Jefferson, and Nichols, of St. Martin, nese and Japanese waters, attempting to follow in the only great result of the completion of this enterprise. itates, deciding first one way and then another, fooling have been elected Judges, and have resigned from the Sanate. Their places have been filled with men of the same politics. In the House, the Democrats have a majority quite as large as they had last year. The Democratic majority on joint ballot will probably be 30. A U.S. Senator is to be chosen. John Sildell and Gov. Hebert are candidates. Slidell used the greatest efforts to secure the election of Legislators favorable to his Senatorial aspirations, and the vote in New Orleans looks as if another Plaquemines fraud was perpetrated.

> PENNSTLVANIA .- The Harrisburg Crystal Fountain, a Temperance paper, gives the following as the Temperance vote in counties where there were seperate Temperance or-

ganizetione:	
Counties.	Counties.
Berks	Montour
Buckr2117	Montgomery
Pinir	Monroe 1
Citation 199	Northum her land
Cambrie	Philadeldhia City
Dar.phin1467	Philadelphia County
Delaware1702	Potter
Feyette	Schuy kill
Hantingden 976	Westmoreland
I ancuster	VV VBCHIEF A
Le banon 228	York
Middin	

In the above counties the aggregate vote is nearly forty three thousand! In about forty counties there was no requ-ler Prohibition candidates in the field, in most instances one of the two parties nominating temperance men.

Mississippi - Full returns from 35 counties, and reported alorities from six others, foot up for Governor, Rogers, (Whig) 17,308; McLine, (Secession Dem.) 19,215. Being a Uz ion less since 1851, of 3,618, and a Whig gain since the Presi destislelecton, of 4,465. Judge Rogers, the Whig candi-date for Governor, polled more votes than Pierce did last year, when the latter defeated Scott by 9,300 majority.

Gov. Fairbanks, Vermont; E. C. Kitaball, Editor Alta California; Hon. Presley Ewing, Kentucky: Prof. Bache, Washington; Hon. John B. Macy, Wisconsin; Hon. B F. Hellett, Boston: Mej Turner, California; Hon. L. Williams, Massachusetts: Hon. D. T. Jones, Syrneuse; Captains Gar diner and Woodbury, U. S. Army; Capt. Macomber, U. S. Navy, arrived yesterday at the Metropolitan Hotel.

SAILING OF THE ABARIA.- The British mail steamer Arabia, Capt. Judkins, sailed from Jersey City at nine e'clock yesterday morning for Liverpool. She carried out one hundred and twenty six passengers, and on freight in specie, \$665,796, and ±1,565 sterling

APPOINTMENTS BY THE COLLECTOR. Freigher—Then as Adams, Measurer, in place of Donnis McCarthy, remoted to Weigher, Ingress—George Woodle Ligo.

Classic, that is theory:

B'opte James C. Brown, S. T. Coloman, S. A. Moredith, Was

O. W. Hanksinck, Wallow Brady, and C. W. Hanksinck, William H. W. Mickell, J. H. St. John St. D. W. Fusher, William H. W. Mickell, J. H. St. John Jan. B. B. St. John J. W. D. Schlieb, A. Gind Hang Chankson, Jon H. De Song, O. L. Franklin, Blacker, E. Elsen, Institute, G. Micheller, V. H. Rodgers, Jones Derrick, Urlah Bulkhan, Smallind Link, William Cha. M. V. Nickell, B. D. Frankson, J. V. Frankson, N. Wallon, Small Lang, Won E. Crark, Bankson, D. Frankson, N. Wallon, M. Strank, W. M. S. Wang, W. M. Lang, C. B. Ellish, Bankson Rossitzel, A. Arrig, O. Ring, Won H. Stankson, Chank W. M. S. Wang, M. S. Wang, M. S. Wang, M. S. Wang, W. Wa

Marketine Common Company of Common Party, Harry Marketine Common Common

THE LATEST NEWS. RECRIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 30, 1853 I have just learned that the Government has received late dispatches from the Sandwich Islands, which amounce the fact that a revolution threatening the deposition of the existing government of these Islands is supposed to be on foot, and to be fomented by the British and French Consuls. The object of this movement is to throw obstacles in the way of a cession of the islands to the United States. The subject will no doubt receive the serious consideration of the Cabinet, and it is not impossible that it may be the occasion of a supplementary paragraph in the Message.

I find that the Rev. Mr. MILBURNE of Mobile will very probably be elected the Chaplain of the House. Mr. Milburne is a Methodist, though a man of truly liberal sentiments. He has nearly lost the use of his eyes, and is one of the most eloquent preachers in the country. There could not be a better choice.

FROM WASHINGTON

From Our Own Corresponden

Washington, Wednesday, Nov. 30, 1853 The Treasurer's statement ending 28th Nov. shows as aggregate net balance of twenty four millions four hundred and sixty-one thousand dollars at all the depositories and mints, viz. New-York, four millions five hundred and sixty thousand: Beston, three millions and sixty nine thousand; New-Orleans, nine hundred and sixty-five thousand; St. Louis, one million four hundred and seven thousand; San Francisco, one million two hundred thousand : Philadelphia mint, seven millions six hundred and seventy-onethousand; New Orleans mint, three millions nine hundred thousand. Joseph Kennedy has been appointed by the President Merchal of the Eastern District of Louisiana vice Marigay,

reeigned.

The Union publishes Gen. Walbridge's speech delivered. at the New York Adamantine meeting. QUI VIVE.

The Union of this morning has an article on the Union of the Democracy, in which it makes the following remarkable

of 16 the Ealtimore platform had expressly approved or sapproved of the Compromise, the nomine would have et certain defeat.

The friends of the measure of adjustment never had suf-

met certain defeat.

"The friends of the measure of adjustment never had sufficient strength to elect a president, and this fact ought to impress itself with force upon the minds of Democrats who claim from the Administration more consideration toward the original advocates of the Compromise, than they are supposed to have received."

Assistant Surgeon Crommiller has been detached from the frigate Columbia, and, together with third Assistant Suidsley and Plympton, ordered to the Coast Survey steamer Corwin.

The Democratic members held their caucus on Saturday night to nominate efficus for the Hunso. The following are the principal candidates: For Speaker—Mesers, Boyd, Disney, Orr, Olds, Richardson, Phelos. For Clerk—Mesers Forney, Sturgis, Young and Harris. For Dosekeeper—Mesers, McKnew, the present incumbent—Johnson, of Ia.; Gorman, of Md. and Allen, formerly Assistant Door keepers; and Berret, of Md. For Postmaster—Mr. Johnson, the present incumbent. For Sergeant at Arms—Mr. Glessbrenner, the present incumbent. For Public Printer—Mesers. Armstrong, Tucker and Towers.

The Senate having elected its officers at the Excentive Session last spring, it is presuned no change will be made. A Chaplain for that body must, however, be elected. The Rev. Henry Slicer and others are candidates.

The total amount of drafts registered at the Treasurylast week, was \$971,948-73.

Members are coming in rapidly. Among the latest arrivals are Senator Slidell, of La. Representatives Fuller, of Me.; Wentworth, of Mass.; Thurston, of Rhode-Laland; Pratt, Eelcher and Ingersoll, of Connecticut, Everhart and McCulloch, of Pa.; Skelton and Lally, of New-Jersey; Ritchey, of Ohio; Clarke, of Mich.; Phelps, of Mo.

U. S. SENATOR FROM NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

U. S. SENATOR FROM NEW-HAMPSHIRE. Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 30, 1853. Ex Governor Jared W. Williams has been appointed by

the United States Senate, occasioned by the death of the Hon, Charles G. Atherton. CHOLERA AT NEW-ORLEANS. NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Nov. 29, 1853. The Board of health reports 261 deaths during last week, including 1:19 from Cholera,—the latter mostly emigrants.

Edward J. Carroll, formerly Editor of The Crescent, died yesterday. The weather is rainy and sultry.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM THE PLAINS-MASSACRE OF CAPTAIN GUNNISON AND EIGHT OF HIS PARTY BY INDIANS, &c.

Sr. Lours, Wednesday, Nov. 30, 1853. The Salt Lake Mail has surived at Independence, bringing intelligence of the massacre of Capt. Gunnison and part of

his exploring party.

An express reached Gov. Young on the 31st October from Capt. Morris, giving an account of the massacre, which was committed by a party of Indians on Sevier River. The killed were Capt. Gunnison, Mr. Kern, the Topographical Engineer; William Porter, a guide; two others, and three privates of Company A mounted riflemen. The following

are the particulars:

Capt. Gunsison and twelve of his party had separated from the rest, and while at breakfast a band of indians, intending to destroy a Mormon village near at hand, came upon them and fired with rifles, and then used bows and arrows. Shots were returned by the Gunnison party, but they were overpowered, and only four escaped. Gunnison had twenty six arrows shot in his body, and when found one of his arms was off. The notes of the survey, which had been nearly completed, instruments, and the animals were taken by the Indians.

Gov. Young immediately sent aid to Capt. Morris, to release him from his critical position in the midst of treacherous Indians, and endeavor to obtain the lost property. The party intended soon to go into winter quarters.

A party of Cheyennes surrounded the mail and demanded nearly all the provisions, which were given up to them.

Sr. Gallegos, the Delegate to Congress, has arrived, and left for Washington.

AERIVAL OF MARTIN KOSZTA AT BOSTON-IN-VITATION TO JOHN MITCHEL. Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 30, 1853. The bark Sultans, with Koszta on board, will arrive here

about 2 o'clock this afternoon. The matter creates no sen-A Special Committee, consisting of Sargent O'Naill, Capt. Thomas Cass and D. W. O'Brien, leave here this afternoon

for New-York to invite Mitchel to visit Boston. The Committee represent "Old Ireland," "Young Ireland," and Father Gavazzi lectured last night in the Music Hall to about 500 persons.

The weather here is as mild as June.

LOSS OF A THOUSAND DOLLAR NOTE. ALBANY, Wednesday, Nov. 30, 1853.

A produce dealer of New-York City is here, searching in

Montgomery st. for a thousand dollar note of the Bank of America, which he supposes he dropped in the cars here on Monday night, and that it was swept out into Montgomery street. He did not discover his loss until he arrived at New York, on Tuesday morning.

ANOTHER PRIZE-FIGHT COMING OFF. FHILADELFRIA, Wednesday, Nov. 30, 1833.

A prize fight for \$500 a side comes off to morrow, new Valley Forge, between Bradley and Sloam-one a Moramensing tayers keeper, and the other a Baltimore buily.

BURGLARY AT NEW HAVEN.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, Nov. 30, 1853.

The extensive dry goods store of Aldon & Hentington, in Chapel st., was entered by very expert burglars last night, and robbed of silks to the value of \$1,030. A reward of \$500 is offered for the arrest of the thieves and recovery of the goods.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER ALBANY.

DETROIT, Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1853.

The steamer Albany, Capt. Jones, owned by Mr. McKnight, of this city, was wrecked on Satarday, near
Freque Isle, Lake Huron. The passengers were all saved,
but the beat and cargo would probably be an entire loss.
The insurance run out only two days before the accident.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS STATE CONVENTION.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS STATE CONVENTION.

ROCHESTER, Wednesday, Nov. 30, 1830.

A Weman's Rights State Convention mesembled here to day. The artendance was not large. The meeting was called to order by the Rev. Wm. H. Channing, and the Rev. Sam 1.3 May, of Synamure, was chosen President in the absence of Mrs. Stanton, whom it was designed to pat in the Chair. Twelve Vice Presidents were chosen. The Rev. Miss Brown opened the meeting with prayer, several Committees were appectated, and the rest of the foreness was occupied by a speech from Mrs. Rose.

In the afternoon bession, the Business Committee reported recolations. Invited and papers upper read, and